DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received for any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

ALL NOISY ALONG THE APPOMATTOX TO-NIGHT.

Whereas, in consideration of the fact that every poem written now is certain to call forth an answer—the song, "Some One to Love," having produced as replies "No One to Love," "Why No One to Love," "Love Me," &c., and the song "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," having elicited a counter poem, the refrain of which is "Keep Me Awake, Mother; Keep Me Awake": Therefore,

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night,
For Columbiads, Whitworths and Parrotts
Are shelling the town from the left to the right,
From Pocahontas to Jarratt's
Grant finds that the "rebels" will not resign,
But are ready for every comer;
So he only can "*shell* it out on that line,
If it takes him all the summer."

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night,
For two vessels loaded with powder,
That lay at the wharf, did change to ignite,
With a noise like an earthquake, and louder.
Beast Butler he heard it, and quivering pale,
With his heart jumping up in his throttle,
Went and put on two extra shirts of mail,
While Grant took a pull at his bottle.

All's noisy along the Appomattox to night,
For Grant, with his miners so valiant,
Did dig a mine, and he grinned with delight
As he blew up a "rebel" salient.
But General Mahone, as polite as brave,
Can bow, and tell him "I thank'ee;
'Tis true, you've made us a forty-foot grave,
And we filled it ever with Yankees."

All's noisy along the Appomattox to-night,
For Grant still continues his shelling,
With the hissing fuse, and the lurid light,
As it bursts o'er a peaceful dwelling.
He may batter the town from a hundred guns;
She will not shrink, nor beg him for quarter;
She has spent too freely the blood of her sons
To care for the bricks and mortar.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADE,
Sept. 2, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—In your issue of August 31st, I notice an article entitled "Field's Division," and signed "S." I suppose it was written by some one who was not in the fight; but, be that as it may, such a statement, uncorrected, would produce false impressions with many of your readers, and I therefore beg space in the *Enquirer* to make the following correction of "S.'s" statements with regard to this brigade:

The writer says that "in changing front, Lane's brigade was very much scattered."—Lane's brigade did not change front, nor was it scattered. On the contrary, it moved by the right flank till it reached the Darbytown road, down which it moved, right wheeled into line, charged an drove the enemy to the breastworks. Of this movement Colonel Venable, of Gen. Lee's staff, remarked to Gen. Lane, three days ago, that not a straggler was to be seen, and Col. Marshall, of Gen. Lee's staff, remarked to Gen. Lane at the time, that he had never seen troops move into action more beautifully. Some troops were scattered that day, undoubtedly, but not Lane's.

The writer also says, that "Col. Barber, commanding Lane's brigade came up and was assisting in driving back the enemy handsomely, when he received a severe wound, and was borne from the field, which circumstance, as a natural consequence, caused some confusion in his command."

Again, your correspondent is mistaken in his information. When Col. Barber was wounded, Lane's brigade, assisted by a portion of Anderson's brigade on the left, and small portions of several commands on the right, had recaptured the breastworks, had been in them fifteen minutes, had thrown forward between one and two hundred men some distance beyond the works, and were just making the flank and rear attack, which finally dislodged the enemy. After being in the works a few minutes a number of other troops reinforced us.

Lane's brigade was not thrown into confusion when Col. Barber was wounded, nor at any other time. Indeed, Lane's brigade regarded the fight as ended, by comparison, at this time.

With much respect,
Your ob't servant
E. J. HALE, Jr.,
A. A. General.

For the Confederate.

A Word for our Soldiers.

At the beginning of the war tables were spread and bountifully supplied with food for our traveling soldiers, not only along the line of our railroads, but wherever they passed.—*Now*, a soldier may travel from Virginia to Alabama fasting nearly all the way. There are a *few* places where they are still fed, but they are very few. Wilmington, N. C., deserves mention as one of the noble few.

Why is it that there is this change? Is it that the people are less patriotic, or care less for their soldiers now than then? No, this thought cannot be entertained for a moment. Let them but see a good *way* for supplying the wants of the soldiers, and they are as ready now as ever to do so. But as there are so many now passing backward and forward, there must be some system or the necessary provisions cannot be supplied. And as the travelling is almost altogether on the railroads, and there are but few stopping places for meals, it is clear that people away from the railroads, and those living at places on the railroad where the cars do not stop for meals, are not called on to do their proper part of the good work. It follows that a system of plan of providing is required, in which the people generally, all over the land, shall be called on to aid.

The object of this communication is to suggest that North Carolina take the lead in establishing eating houses at all the places on the different railroads of the State where the cars stop for meals, in which all soldiers passing (whether of the State or not) shall be supplied with at least sufficient bread, meat and potatoes to satisfy their hunger. These eating houses to be kept up by contributions of provisions from those living near them, and money from those at a distance. There might be a Treasurer in Raleigh to receive contributions, and local agents wherever the houses are established, to draw from him.

So much simply by way of suggestion.—Will not some one else write on the subject, and help the work? It is a good work and should be attended to at once. The men who fight for us should not be allowed to pass by us *unfed*.

GRANVILLE.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, SEPT'R 12, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 194.

MR. CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of Mr. Chase's friends lately addressed him a letter of inquiry as to his views on the political situation, but more particularly to ascertain whether he was opposed to Mr. Lincoln's re-election. In his reply, Mr. Chase says:

I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better, or as well, by withdrawing support from the nomination made at Baltimore; and no cause of disaffection, however strong, will warrant any sacrifice of that cause. What future circumstances may require or warrant cannot now be foreseen, and need not now be considered. I particularly desire my friends to do nothing or say nothing that can create the impression that there is any personal difference between Mr. Lincoln and myself, for there is none. All the differences that exist are on public questions, and have no private bearing.

OBITUARIES.

Killed, at White's Tavern, near Richmond, on the 16th of August, in a charge on the enemy's lines, JAMES A. HOLMES, 2nd N. C. Cavalry, in the 23d year of his age.

The subject of this notice, like thousands of North Carolina's brave and patriotic sons, when the war cry was sounded through the length and breadth of the land, went forth to do battle in behalf of freedom and constitutional liberty. He enlisted in Capt. Turner's Company of Cavalry from Orange County, which was attached to the 2nd N. C. Cavalry, under Col. Spruill. He was with the regiment through Eastern North Carolina, and followed its fortune through the bloody fields of Virginia and Maryland, and at last fell a victim to our ruthless foes on the Chesterfield road near Richmond. He was a young man of more than ordinary intellectual capacity and could have filled with honor any position in the routine of life's duty. He was beloved and esteemed by his officers and comrades in arms, as well as by his relatives and associates at home, for his mild and reserved manners, his gentlemanly deportment, as well as his bland and affectionate disposition, and which won for him the love and confidence of all who knew him. But he has paid the last debt and sealed his devotion to the cause of his suffering country with his life's blood, and established the unchanging fact, that all earthly pursuits are vain. His parents loved him with an idolatrous love, for he was more than a dutiful son; and they looked forward with bright and hopeful anticipations that he would be a support and comfort to them in life's declining years.—But alas! their hopes are blasted, and their brave and battle-worn son sleeps beneath Virginia's sod, where the booming of cannon and the roaring of musketry, once music to his brave and undaunted spirit, now sings his last requium. He was all a parents heart could wish, or a country's cause desire. Ever kind and dutiful as a son, he watched his father's interest with a zealous care, as he battled and sacrificed his life for his country's cause.

Memory will keep these heroic, self-sacrificing sons of the South embalmed, who have stood as a wall of fire and blood to protect our homes and firesides from the desolation of a cruel and unrelentless foe.

None were more anxious or zealous in securing to us and our posterity this fostered protection from unrighteous desolation, than the lamented James A. Holmes. His christian fortitude and forbearance, his manly and upright walk through life, is the pioneer of our hopes that he has changed the bloody scenes of war for the bright and everlasting realms of eternal bliss. Though we mourn over his untimely fall and our irreparable loss, yet we confidently believe that his soul is this day in the spirit land rejoicing that it was his eternal gain.

I would not come to earth again,
I know its doubts and fears;
Although a mother's heart is pained,
To think her son was slain.

J. A. M.

Departed this life in Halifax county, N. C., on the 16th August, Mrs. MARY C. DANIEL, in the 36th year of her age. She was the youngest daughter of the late Col. Andrew Joyner, and united in marriage to W. A. Daniel, Esq., son of the Hon. John Daniel, dec'd, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Mrs. Daniel possessed a strong discriminating mind, and a memory of great retentiveness. Her judgment was clear and cool, her heart warm and generous, and her sympathies strong for her fellow-beings in their prosperity or adversity.

She was a fond wife and mother, a kind mistress and a sincere friend. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and lived to adorn the profession she made. For months previous to her death, she indulged a presentiment that her days would soon close. When the summons came, it found her ready, without fear and full of hope. She said, "My trust is in my Saviour, and I am not afraid to die." To her husband she gave her last charge—to train her children in the fear of God and to meet her in Heaven. Society has lost a valuable member, a large circle of relatives mourn; but how desolating the loss, and deep the grief of the stricken ones of her own family! Thus God gathereth the good to himself, and increases our ties above, where there is neither parting nor weeping.

B.

Killed, instantly, on the 21st of August last, in the 19th year of his age, in an engagement with the enemy, near Charlestown Va., JOSEPH M. HAMMOND, son of H. B. Hammond, of Anson, and member of Company H, 43d N. C. Troops.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

CITIZENS' LIST.

J A Abernethey, E L Allen, C C Allen, Amey Brokelino, Julia A Brandon, Galvin Booker, Lt Loam Brown, Mrs Margarett Burnett, Caleb Clark, Col David M Carter, Wm Doub, Hester Drue, Lt W J Duncan, John Floyd, Wm H Fleetwood, Jno C Harrison, J W Hardiston, Mrs Casander Jones, S L Laughter, Miss Amanda Mesham, E D Rushing, Jno J Roberts, Ass't Surgeon C M Rivers, D F Smith, Auswell A Smith, Mrs Dolley Smith, Miss Bettie Shannonhouse, Charles L Sweet, Mrs Emily Whitley, Mrs S A Wall.

SOLDIERS' LIS.

Wm A Avera, John Bailey, W D Banks, James A Brown, J M Crabb, H J Coppedge, Charles J Carter, T C Dowell, Shuford Finson, W J Gulledge, L R Green, M A Glenn, T B Grubbs, W H Morton, Jeff Hyatt, J G W Mewett, J P Huffman, Solomon M Jost, J W Kerr, W N Lacoman, Warren Lynn, Henry Lee, Charles B Martin, S C Marcer, Jas Rufus Oliver, Geo A Pethel, W A Russum, J J Roberts 2, Joseph Rogers, William Rogers, M F Stewart, David G Story (7), J B Smith, R W Southerland, Thoma. Terry T L Terry, W D Weaters, Sergt J H Weddington E M Welch.

sep 11-1t GEO. T. COOKE, H M.

TITHE PEANUTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

TITHE PEANUTS

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M. Dist. N. C.

sep 10-d6t-tw1t&w2t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal, Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Democrat will copy—daily papers 6 times, semi-weekly 4 times, and weekly 2 times, and send bill to Maj. W. W. Peirce.

Lost.

A PAIR of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be given if left at the N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1864.—dtf

An Exchange Wanted.

I WILL exchange with any young man in Cavalry service, in or around Petersburg, by his furnishing me a good horse and all equipments necessary for Virginia service. My Regiment is entirely for State service and never has been out of the State. Those wishing to exchange, will apply immediately to the EDITORS OF THE CONFEDERATE for my address. sep 10 d3t*

Hollow Ware,

POTS, OVENS,
SPIDERS, and
EXTRA LIDS,
ANDIRONS, and
SAD-IRONS,

At wholesale and retail. A liberal deduction to the trade.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 10-d7t Auct & Com. Merchants.

One Hundred

BALES OF COTTON FOR SALE.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
sep 9 d6t Auction and Com. Merchants.

In Store and for Sale.

50 SHEETS SORGHUM IRON, assorted sizes, holes punched and ready for use. Price $3,50 per pound. Cal soon.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
sep 8-d6t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

The Exchange Hotel

WISHES to purchase a Horse; also Corn, and Fodder and Lard.

W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
sep 7-d2t* Proprietor.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of the authority in us vested as Executors of Samuel W. Branch, deceased, late of Halifax county, we will expose to public sale on the premises, about two miles east of Enfield, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, the PLANTATION on which the said deceased resided at the time of his death.

The said plantation is known to be one of the most valuable in Halifax county. It contains between twelve and fourteen hundred acres of land, in a high state of improvement, including about four hundred acres of Swamp land, two hundred and fifty of which are cleared and drained. On said tract of land may be found three hundred acres as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton as any in the State. There is on the said plantation an inexhaustible bed of rich Marl, a fine Apple Orchard, in full bearing, which will make this year twenty-five barrels of Brandy; also a good Peach Orchard.

The improvements consist of a good Dwelling House and Office, Gin-House, and Cotton Screw; a Distillery, the most complete in the County, and all other necessary out-houses. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Bond with two good securities will be required from the purchasers; and as a further security, the title will be retained until the purchase money is paid. For any further information or particulars concerning said property, address J. R. BRANCH, Enfield, N. C.

J. R. BRANCH,
B. F. GARY, } Executors.
sep 9-dtnov1.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9 During the last quarter, 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Coen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Mears,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS,
july 27-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro', N. C.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the State of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our soldiers, at the following times and places, if Providence permit:

Tarboro',	Edgecombe Co.	Tuesday,	Sept.	13
Black Creek,	Wilson	" Thursday,	"	15
Salem,	Forsythe	" Thursday,	"	22
Huntsville,	Yadkin	" Friday,	"	23
Yadkinville,	"	" Saturday,	"	24
Jonesville,	"	" Sunday,	"	25
Wilkesboro',	Wilkes	" Tuesday,	"	27
Rock Spring,	Alexander	" Sunday,	Oct.	2
Taylorsville,	"	" Tuesday,	"	4
Olin,	Iredell.	" Sunday,	"	9
Statesville,	"	" Tuesday,	"	11
High Point,	"	" Thursday,	"	13

To all these places he has been kindly invited—On the Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, September 29th, he will preach at the Church of any denomination to which he may be invited, which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro' and Rock Spring; and on Thursday, October 6th, at any Church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all parts of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.
sep 8-d&tw&w-5t.

☞ The Greensboro', Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

TITHE TOBACCO.

BY authority of the General Tobacco Agent for North Carolina, County Agents are authorised to extend the time for the collection of the Tithe Tobacco, till the first of October, prox. Tobacco raisers in the counties of Wake and Orange will have their Tithes delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.

JAS. Y. WHITTED,
Ag't for Wake and Orange Counties.

The Tobacco from Wake County to be delivered to JOHN W. COSBY, Raleigh.
sep. 9-d-triw-w-5t.
Standard copy 2 times in S. W. 2t in weekly.

Wanted.

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER (for a female) of Dr. S. S. Fitch's patent. Address "INVALID," at this office, stating price, &c.
sep 8-dtf

100 Gallons of Pickles,

MADE with the best cider vinegar, and put up ready for transportation, can be bought, if applied for immediately.
sep 8-dtf WM. WHITE.

$50 Reward.

ESTRAYED from the plantation of Dr. S. S. Satchwell, in Franklin county, about two weeks ago, one PALE-RED COW; also one with white and red spots, has a white spot in her forehead. Said Cows were brought from Beaufort county, and are probably making their way there.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me, or to Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Wilson N. C., or half the amount for any information that will enable us to get them.

S. W. MARSHALL, Agent for
Dr. S. S. SATCHWELL,
sep 7-d6t Pacific, N. C.

For Sale.

4000 LBS. of SMOKING TOBACCO—brand, "Georgia Boys' Delight." Apply to
W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
sep 5-d4t* Raleigh, N. C.

Depository of the Treasury,
TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 6-dtf Agent Treasury Department.

School Wanted.

WANTED, a situation for the ensuing session in some School or College. The applicant is a graduate of a Southern College—also of the University of Virginia—has been teaching for ten years, both in male and female Schools and Colleges, and can furnish the best testimonials of character and qualifications. Those in want of a teacher will please address, stating terms, &c.,

BOX 157,
sep 3-d6t* Petersburg, Va.

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.

Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W HANKS, Jailor.
aug 26 8t* P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th, 1864.

ALL persons, non-residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Major and A. A. General.
sep 5-d6t

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifesthd to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested. WM. P. MUNFORD,
aug 31—tf President.

WANTED,

50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,
aug 30-2aw4w Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

ONE of the most desirable situations in Greensboro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
aug 11-3tawtf Greensboro,' N. C.

50,000 Good Brick,

SUITABLE for making Furnaces for BOILING SORGHUM, &c.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
sep 3-3t

Wanted.

A LOCATION for a Steam Saw Mill near some Railroad. Will saw on shares or will buy the trees. Address, BOX 10,
sep 5 d5t Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted to Purchase.

FROM twenty-five to fifty acres of WOODLAND (Oak and Hickory,) within six miles of Raleigh, or within a mile of any railroad leading out of Raleigh. Either the land or the wood growing on the land, will be purchased.

J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
September 1, 1864.—d6t

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
☞ Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Headquarters 2d District,
DEPARTMENT N. C. AND SO. VIRGINIA,
Goldsboro', N. C. Sept. 1, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons who have applied for permission to pass our lines below Kinston, that applications will be received until the 10th inst., from all whose intention is to remain within the enemy's lines.

On the 15th inst., all whose passes are approved at these Headquarters, will be forwarded to the enemy's outposts near Newbern by flag of truce. Permission will only be granted with the distinct understanding that the party is not to return.

By order of Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER:
JAS. C. McRAE,
sep 5 5t A. A. Gen'l.

Notice.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsborough and Greensborough, on Friday the 17th day of September, by way of Danville, for the army of Northern Virginia. All boxes properly marked and weighed, at either point, and the intermediate depots, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. All boxes sent to any of our prisoners of war will be delivered to Commissioner Ould, by whom they will be duly forwarded as directed. Letters will also be forwarded by me through the same route, but all letters must be accompanied by ten cents in silver, or one dollar in Confederate money.

sep 5-dt17sep WALTER A. THOMPSON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"Rebellion in the North."

Being details of the Secret Organization for the Overthrow of Lincoln.

CONTAINING its Declarations, Oaths, Charges, Signs, Signals, Pass-words, Grips, &c., &c.—the whole forming a pamphlet of 16 pages.

For sale at all the Bookstores, and at the Buildings of the Richmond Whig. Price One Dollar.

GEO. P. EVANS & CO.,
sep 5 2t Richmond, Va.

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. Q. RAYL is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE,
sep 1 d12t Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

Secretary's Office,
RALEIGH, August 25th 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire-places.

Bidders will state THE PRICE per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
sep 3-dtd Secretary of State.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Five Hundred Million Loan.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

Treasury Department C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 22, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above BONDS, at the present Treasury price of $135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 26-d12t Secretary of Treasurer.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 3½ and 3½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2-1y5 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Sorghum Boilers
FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

DR. E. F. ARRINGTON.
(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-20t Garysburg, N. C.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation; and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to
ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the result of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Mendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

M. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
aug 8-14d-tf

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 8, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries bolding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity therewith.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

(Signed) G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d26t Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 26, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 28 d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, EDITOR. A. M. GORMAN,

All letters on business of the Office, to be addressed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

The published correspondence between Lieutenant General S. D. Lee and General Forrest, and the Yankee General Washburn, indicates that this dreadful war is assuming a fiercer shape, and that the "black flag," under which the cry will be no quarter and indiscriminate slaughter, is about to be raised, at least in that portion of our invaded territory embraced within the commands of the two officers above named. (Since the withdrawal of General Lee to Atlanta, Mississippi is now under General Dick Taylor.) The position taken by our officers is a plain and manly one. They seek not to engraft upon a war already one of intense bitterness, and on the part of our enemies of diabolical cruelties, any new practices opposed to the regulations of humanity which civilized nations recognize; and Gen. Forrest has gone further, and acquits himself of the imputations falsely charged upon him, of ordering, at Fort Pillow, the massacre of prisoners already surrendered. Indeed, he proves conclusively, that the unusual slaughter at that place was the result of the conduct of the enemy's forces, who retreated under cover of their gunboat, with arms in their hands, continuing to maintain the struggle because of some anticipation, derived from the statement of their Yankee officers, that they would not be treated as prisoners of war, but would be slaughtered on their surrendering. Gen. Forrest having thus acquitted himself, proceeds to interrogate Washburn, to learn whether, previous to the battle of Tishamingo creek, the negro troops "did not take an oath before Gen. Hurlbert, not to show quarter to his (Forrest's) troops;" and further, "whether Brig. General Sturgis did not announce that no quarter would be shown to Forrest's men?" On the 19th of June, Washburn replied to this communication, and therein admits that such oath was sworn to by the negro troops, and that they did, with his knowledge and sanction, enter the fight with that determination. The Yankee General then proceeds to enquire if it is the purpose in future of General Forrest to hold captured negroes as prisoners of war, or as slaves, or murder them?—announcing that if these negroes are admitted as prisoners of war, then the oath of indiscriminate slaughter will be withdrawn; but if not, (says this redoubted knight) "let the oath stand, and upon those who have aroused this spirit by their atrocities, be the consequences."

Let us pause for a moment, to contemplate this announcement. There were a body of negroes, numbering many thousand, belonging to their masters and residing upon their plantations along the Valley of the Mississippi; they were a contented and happy race, whose wants were liberally supplied, and whose recognition of the rights of their owners to their labor and service was very distinct.—They were property—property by the laws of the State, and property recognized by the Constitution of the United States, which the government of Gen. Washburn still profess to respect and obey. These negro slaves, the property of their owners, were forcibly abducted from their homes by the soldiers and subordinates of Washburn. Having no quarrel nor cause of quarrel with their owners, they had neither motive nor desire to do them aught of harm—hence, they are forced, and bribed together, to enlist into the Yankee army, and thus to commit insurrection against their owners, and a capital felony against the laws of the States. After being so enlisted, they are admonished by those who have them in charge, that those whom they have thus made war on, will show them no quarter—that they are doomed to relentless slaughter—and this admonished, they are pushed to the front in every assault. Of course there can be but one result: the battles in which they engage become more bloody, because expecting to be slaughtered, and having been told that they would be, the negroes feel no safety in surrendering, and either fight or attempt escape when both are useless.

Was there ever in the world such an exposure of meanness, cruelty and depravity, as this record of Washburn makes up! It is one consummated plan of villainy, by which yankee cowardice, having found an instrument to interpose, to run its dangers and do its fighting, impels that instrument to its extermination by deception and falsehood.

The conclusion of this correspondence by Generals Lee and Forrest is worthy of the bold and patriotic leaders of a righteous cause. They refer the decision of the question as to the status of negroes, whether as slaves recovered or prisoners of war captured, to their government. They have no room for doubt as to their intention upon the point of saving the life of captured negroes; for they show considerable numbers already in their hands. They administer a fitting rebuke to the supercilious threatener, and after indicating to him that the feeling and policy of the Southern soldier is to capture and not destroy the negroes, they convey to Gen. Washburn that when he assumes the onus of fighting the negro under the "black flag," it will be understood that the teacher of this system will be held responsible, and the darkness of its gloomy folds shall envelope in the same doom the white associates of the dedicated negro.

And as a basis of future understanding Gen. Forrest puts two pertinent interrogatories: "Do you intend to slaughter my men who fall into your hands?" "If you do not intend to do so, will they be treated as prisoners of war?"—which he accompanies with this announcement whereby to obtain a categorical reply: "I have over two thousand of Sturgis' command prisoners, and will hold every officer and private as a hostage, until I receive your declaration, and am satisfied that you carry out in good faith the answers you make, and until I am assured that no Confederate soldier has been foully dealt with from the day of the battle of Tishamingo Creek to this time."

That this necessary act of boldness and determination will meet the support and approval of the Government, is without doubt; and the burden of the responsibility for the future, will depend on the invader. If our enemies shall add in this war to their outrageous enormities the horrors of the black flag, as sure as God reigns their retribution will be commensurate with their villainy.

Change of Schedule.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in this paper, that the schedule time of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad has been changed so that the mail train will hereafter reach Raleigh at 12:40 in the day, instead of that hour at night. We presume as a matter of course, therefore, that the departure of the mails for the West will also be changed from the night to the day. The mails for the North and East will continue to leave in the morning; and we shall therefore issue a Morning and Evening edition of the *Confederate*. The Evening edition will contain all Telegraphic despatches and other news received up to near Noon on the day of its date, which will in fact place our subscribers on that route twelve hours ahead of the present arrangement with the latest news.

Our city subscribers will be supplied with the morning edition as usual.

Gen. Morgan Betrayed and Murdered.

The circumstances of the killing of the late lamented Gen. Morgan, are briefly stated by the Lynchburg *Republican* of Wednesday, as follows: General Morgan with his staff, had his headquarters at the house of a Mrs. Williams, in Greenville, and on Saturday night she determined to betray her guest and have him murdered. With this view she left her house at an early hour in the night and rode by an unfrequented and unguarded way to Bull's Gap, a distance of fifteen miles, where the yankee forces were encamped, and there informing the Yankee commander of her errand, a troop of cavalry was immediately detailed and sent under her pilotage to perform the cowardly work. They entered Greenville undiscovered and before daylight surrounded the house in which their intended victim lay all unconscious of the danger that menaced him. By some means he was aroused before they entered the house, and running out into the yard attempted to make his escape, but the foe was around him on every side. Drawing his pistol he fired five shots at his murderous assailants who were firing heavily upon him, and at length a musket ball entered his heart, killing him instantly.

Gen. Morgan's men being aroused by the firing, soon rallied and drove the enemy from the town.

The husband of this Mrs. Williams, who played such a conspicuous part in this drama, (and for which, if the facts be as stated, woman though she is, she should be hung as high as Haman,) is a member of Burnside's Staff. She and her children, we learn, were immediately ordered to leave our lines, and she is now doubtless receiving from her Yankee friends the reward of her murderous treachery.

The body of Gen. Morgan was brought to Abingdon yesterday, where it was interred to await the time when the soil of his own loved Kentucky can receive into its bosom the remains of her gallant and heroic son.

The Georgia Front.

Since the fighting of last week there has been nothing more serious going on than occasional skirmishing and artillery duelling.—The news from the front this morning is encouraging. The telegraph conveys the gratifying intelligence that our forces have forced the enemy from Jonesboro, who is retreating towards Atlanta.

Our total losses, as will be seen by the telegrams, is not over fifteen hundred; that of the enemy is estimated at over five thousand. This disproportion is attributed to the fact of the Yankees having at some points charged in as many as ten lines deep. Hardee's corps is reported in particular as having fought with the most desperate gallantry on the 1st.

Reports from Atlanta state that no outrages have been committed by the enemy, and the only annoyance felt so far have been from pilfering and robbery by stragglers. Some of the inhabitants who raised the white flag on the advent of the Yankees, were met with volleys of abuse for their cowardice, and declarations that they (the enemy) would not trust those who after living so long in the rebel city, had at length turned against their fellow-citizens.

Hooker's corps is said to be now at Stone Mountain and a force of cavalry at West Point.

The cannon lost by us at Jonesboro, were not captured but left behind from lack of horses to haul them off.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON.—The first volume of this work, by Dr. Dabney, is now in press, both in London and Richmond. It is the design to publish it simultaneously at the two points. Dr. Dabney's ability as a writer, and his superior facilities for obtaining the necessary material for this work, will, we doubt not, render it one of the most attractive books of the day.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Chroniele*, writing from Mobile, says, "it is now no secret that 5,000 cavalry, from Kirby Smith's army, are on this side of the river, on their way to us."

From the Augusta Constitutionist.

The Fall of Atlanta.

Thinking that a brief resume of the operations on the Georgia line may not be without its interest and use we subjoin an outline history, carefully made up from the various sources of intelligence at our command. Up to the 27th ult., the enemy's lines extended north-east and south-west, between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee, but on that day changed direction so as to reach from Sandtown to a point opposite to and between East Point and Fairburn. The 28th and 29th seemed to have been spent in preparations for an advance, and on the 30th six army corps in two heavy columns set out for Jonesboro. Skirmishing between our outposts and the enemy's advance immediately commenced and continued during the greater portion of the day in the neighborhood of that place.

WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT, AUG. 31ST.

To check the enemy's advance Lee's and Hardee's corps were immediately detached by Gen. Hood, but, owing, it is said, to the guides losing their way, did not arrive in position till late in the day. In this way the attack which was to have been made on the morning of the 31st did not take place till between two and three o'clock on the evening of that day. The interval of leisure thus afforded them was taken advantage of by the enemy to throw up some earthworks, which were assaulted by our troops with only a partial success. The enemy's skirmish line was taken and a portion of Lee's corps captured the works immediately in its front. In front of a great part of Hardee's corps a dark gully intervened between it and the enemy's works, rendering the charge at this point abortive. Under these circumstances it was found impossible to attain the objects proposed, and our troops withdrew at nightfall to their original position and entrenched.

THURSDAY'S BATTLE, SEPT. 1ST.

On the next evening the enemy left his entrenchments and moved against our works in heavy force. Four successive and furious assaults were in turn met and repulsed, but on the fifth charge the force brought against Govan's Brigade was so overwhelming as to force it back, thereby flanking those portions of the line which still stood firm. Under these circumstances—outflanked and in want of ammunition—General Hardee was compelled to again withdraw, which he did in the direction of Lovejoy's this side of Jonesboro. General Lee, who appears to have held the right of our line in this day's fight also withdrew during the night towards Atlanta, for the purpose of forming a junction with General Hood and the main army.

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS, SEPT. 2D.

The result of Wednesday and Thursday's fighting having been so unfortunate, Hardee's corps being cut off, and the enemy firmly lodged on the Macon road, it was evident that Atlanta must be given up, and accordingly at two o'clock on Friday morning, our army evacuated the place, retreating southward, toward Hardee. Between nine and eleven o'clock in the day, that portion of the enemy still in position before Atlanta entered the city, and after leaving a garrison, pressed through on the track of our forces.

During the day it does not appear that any further hostilities than some skirmishing on flank and rear occurred.

PRESENT POSITION, LOSSES, ETC.

About one o'clock on Saturday morning, the 3d, Hood effected his junction with Hardee, and at last accounts our entire army was drawn up in line of battle before Lovejoy's, somewhat demoralized, and but little weakened by loss of men or material.

In Wednesday's fight we learn that our loss was comparatively slight; and as on the succeeding day we fought behind breastworks, this day's loss too was far from being anything equal to that of the enemy.

Since Thursday's battle, however, up to the present there has been no heavy fighting; though some rumors, to the effect of an engagement having occurred on Sunday last, were at one time current. Our present line is understood to extend from Lovejoy's to McDonough, this latter place having been probably chosen as a resting place for our right, in order to permit the line, if necessary, to be extended towards Covington, on the Georgia Road. Such is a brief and, as far as we can now tell, accurate account of the operations attendant on the fall of Atlanta. Our entire losses amount to a little over four thousand killed and wounded; eight field pieces lost by Hardee; some siege guns left by Hood at Atlanta; from five to eight locomotives; between 150 and 200 freight cars, and some ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores destroyed. The blow, though undeniably heavy, is by no means disheartening; and as to any fatal effect it may have, we can only say that we have, ere this, suffered reverses trebly severe and still live through it all.

The Hour of Trial.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York *Times*, in giving a review of the situation, discusses the magnitude of the work the Federals have yet to perform, and says:

Add to this the pending Presidential contest. It seems unfortunate that this element—one of strife, and, sometimes, bitter animosity, even in peaceful times,—should be added just now to the disturbing forces of the country. We could wish that it had been otherwise for the present. But it is upon us, and must be met manfully, as every other crisis has been. A contest of this kind has, in ordinary times, shaken the country from centre to circumference. When the storm was over, and the deep calm came, and no injury was done the Commonwealth by the fierce elemental strife, the fact was pointed at, abroad as at home, as a splendid illustration of the safe-working and self-conserving potency of republican institutions.

The test soon to be re-enacted may involve more real peril than any that has preceded it. A mighty civil war upon our hands, whose determined prosecution, essential to our unity, and hence our very salvation, demands the whole energies of the country; the enemies of the Administration, aided by some who have ranked hitherto as its staunchest supporters, straining every nerve to overturn it, as if that were more important than to crush armed traitors now, and for years struggling to overturn the Government; personal disappointments, partisan rancor, fierce thirst for power and place, blended with honest, but misjudging, zeal for a change of rulers, and the inauguration of a different policy in conducting affairs,—all these things suggest grounds of fear that the coming contest may prove one of unexampled bitterness, the effects of which upon the country, in this its greatest trial hour, may prove signally disastrous to its highest interests.

'What monsters those cotton factors must be,' said Mrs. Partington, 'I'm told some of 'em has more than a hundred hands. My poor Paul often wanted me to go and see them, but I am thankful I never went.'

SUBSCRIBE to the "Confederate."

From the Petersburg Express of Saturday.

From the Front.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a brisk cannonading commenced on the left of our lines, which gradually extended around to the centre, and eventually reached the right. Towards two o'clock the firing increased in rapidity and until three, one uninterrupted roar of artillery was heard. It was a vast artillery duel, which on the left extended around to the right—most of the cannon on the lines being brought into play.

During the progress of this cannonading, the enemy took occasion to shell the city vigorously—throwing largely upwards of a hundred of his destructive missiles inside the corporate limits. Some damage, as usual, was done, but no injury to life was sustained, except the killing of a mule. A number of deserters, bearing order No. 65 in their hands, came into our lines yesterday. They were mostly foreigners, but some of them very intelligent men. One of them reports that Gen. Grant has issued orders to one or more corps to supply themselves with three days cooked rations, and intimated that some movement is on the *tapis* among the Yankees. If such be the case, we shall probably have a move upon our right, or strike in the direction of the Southside railroad, which Grant is no doubt very anxious to seize. He will find a further extension of his lines in that direction, an extremely difficult and dangerous task.

We have also the intelligence that reinforcements are reaching Grant, but in what numbers we cannot learn. Transports have within the last few days been seen coming up the river with troops on board. It is evident from all appearances that Grant will soon break the monotonous quiet that has reigned in front of Petersburg since the fight at Reams.

The enemy's pickets keep well in, around Reams', and show no evidence of any disposition to make another advance in that direction.

Grant has turned the course of the old City Point railroad, and is now busily extending it to the Yellow House on the Weldon road, six miles from Petersburg.

From the Petersburg Express of Friday.

From the Front.

While digging and mining and fighting in front of Petersburg, Grant has not been idle in other respects. He has been grading the country in the rear of his works preparatory to the building of a branch railroad to connect his extreme left with the road to City Point, and thereby have a rapid and unbroken line of communication between all points of his army and his main base of supplies. He is now busy at work laying the rail on this new track, and will ere long have it completed. From those portions of our works nearest this new road, the noise of the falling iron as it is thrown upon the ground, can be plainly heard. We also have it from high authority that this new road is in rapid progress.

There seems to be but little doubt that Grant is receiving reinforcements, and that he is conveying them to his left.—Where they come from, or what the object of collecting them on our right can be, we are unable to state. He may probably contemplate an attack on our lines in that direction, or may be a further extension of his lines around the city. In either case, though he had the addition of the hundred thousand men he calls for, we predict his failure.

The enemy's batteries were again opened on the city yesterday morning, and for an hour or two night before last. One negro was injured and one or two houses struck.

From elevated positions around the city the trains on the City Point railroad can be distinctly seen, and the rattling of the cars and whistling of the engine heard.

Grant's Army.

A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*, writing of Grant's army, says:

Every man undergoes an organic change once in seven years. So we are informed by physiologists. The disintegration of human particles must be very gradual and imperceptible, for, after the lapse of time specified, when it is presumed the last atom of the "old man" has departed, the individual retains his identity, his friends appear the same, his name remains unchanged.

So is it with the army of the Potomac.—The different corps become new commands every three years. Hancock is the leader of a corps, of which every member wears for his distinctive badge a club of trefoil. This is the 2nd corps; but how changed since the time when commanded by Gen. Sumner!—The old men of the 2nd corps are almost all gone. Of those who twice assembled in bloody conflict upon Manassas Plains, but a handful remains. The men who covered Pope's retreat from the Rapidan and battled for us at Bristow Station—all those who held the advance at Mine Run, and emerged with their lives from the Wilderness—have been mustered out of service or slain at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor.

The ranks of all the old corps are filled with new men. All know that three years has been sufficient to change the army. There is, in some way, a difference. We cannot notice it any more than the physiologist can discern a change in his own body every seven years. There is no difference in the corps insignia. The men are fed as well, and apparently march and fight as well as ever. It is only under peculiar circumstances like these in which Gibbon's and Miles' divisions were placed during Wednesday afternoon, that any difference can be observed. This the rebels charged each time with augmented numbers, increased fury. When our soldiers saw their backs for the third time, contempt for their foes was only equalled by the confidence they felt in themselves. Many of the regiments in Miles' division were composed of new men—substitutes, aliens, drafted men. The 7th New York has just received three hundred such. Most of them were ignorant of company drill, and knew so little of the manual of arms they could scarcely load and fire.

GENUINE WIT.—At a party social, as a young gentleman named Frost was eating an apple in a quiet corner by himself, a young lady came up and gaily asked him 'why he did not share with her.'

He good-naturedly turned the side which was not bitten towards her, saying: 'Here, take it if you wish.'

'No, I thank you,' she exclaimed, looking at him archly; 'I would rather have one that is not *frost-bitten*,' and merrily ran off to join the company, leaving poor Frost with a thaw in his heart.

Advance not Conquest.

Has advance into the South proved practically to have promoted the work of subjugation? How often have we pressed forward into the Valley of Virginia to abandon it again, even to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? How often have we gone forward in immense breadth from the Potomac, sweeping onward to Gordonsville, and yet is not our dominion in all Eastern Virginia confined, after all, to the circle of certain earth works on the lower James?

Has advance from Vicksburg been conquest? What permanent result has been accomplished toward subjugation by advances from Memphis? The forward movements beyond the Mississippi have left the work of conquest in Louisiana undone beyond a narrow circle of posts around New Orleans.

Our armies onward through Arkansas, sweeping everything before them, have resulted in placing the Confederates, to-day, absolute masters of the State.

Hunter's movements in South Carolina have left that State still free.

Burnside's campaign in North Carolina has done very little in permanent result toward the accomplishment of the tremendous work of Southern subjugation.

The anaconda, has, in fact, been found too short to circle within his length or feild the immense territory of the South. The independence of that region crushed for a moment at one point, has shown itself immediately at another, until the work of its suppression has become like that of Hercules in his attempt to cut off the head of the Hydra.

If the anaconda could have swept through the land, advance, even then might not have been conquest. Observers of the struggle must have remarked that wherever our troops have gone forward their withdrawal to the interior has been but a signal for the opening of the war in the rear. The seriousness of this feature of the question has been disguised under the contemptuous references of the press to the work of the highly effective forces which it loves to designate 'guerillas.'

The guerillas of the South are the enlisted soldiers of the Confederacy. Organized into 'partisan rangers,' they are set apart for the maintenance of the war in the rear with the intention of weakening the Federal forces of the front. Light bodies of irregular horse, they are capable of moving with great rapidity, and thus threatening all points within twenty or thirty miles of their rendezvous, are well adapted to give employment to a force of defence greatly superior. We go forward therefore under a tremendous deduction from our starting strength, and even that, dissipated over an immense rear, fails to give our advance the character of even present subjugation. 'Guerillas,' according to the cunning reservations of the censors, appear to be irrepressible.

The war in the rear shows itself in Missouri, in Kentucky, and in Tennessee. Large bodies of our troops are employed there now, and point the declaration that even there, with populations more or less divided in political opinion, advance is not conquest.

In 1862, our lines held Western Tennessee on all sides. The forts on the Mississippi, the forts on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and the chain of defences that held the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, inclosed a circle having a diameter of about fifty miles. Within this, hedged round with posts, and forts garrisoned by upward of ten thousand men, Richardson organized, mounted and equipped a party of about two hundred guerrillas. He asserted the sovereignty of the Confederacy there, and maintained it triumphantly with his handful of men, save only when his district was overrun momentarily by the concentrations that attempted his capture in vain.

The war in the rear employs a "marine brigade" and a fleet of gunboats on the Mississippi. And with what result? A mere handful of Confederate horse has made it as much as a man's life is worth to venture down that river, and by sinking our merchantmen, sending shots into our transports, and even attacking our gunboats, are able, so far at least as commerce is concerned, to hold it, now twelve months after the fall of Vicksburg, practically closed!

Mosby, with a single battalion, maintains the dominion of the Confederacy, even to this day, up almost to the Potomac. Even while our great armies lay behind the Rappahannock he never ceased to hold his grip upon the great counties of Fauquier and Loudon. Our pickets he has captured even at their posts, and has made it unsafe for our troops to drop back a few miles from their cantonments in bodies smaller than one or two hundred.

Many instances might be given to show the deep significance to us of the war in the rear. In general, it may be said to establish the fact, that advance into the South is not conquest, and that if we would make it so even partially, we must sooner or later reach a point where the depth of our rear will have absorbed all the forces of our front.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, September 9, 1864.



THE MAIL TRAIN that now leaves Weldon at 4:45, p. m., will, on and after Sunday the 11th inst., leave there at 4:45, a. m., and arrive at Raleigh 12:40 p. m.

P. A. DUNN,
Superintendent.

sep.12-d6t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, of negro man, QUOMINY, who left my service last week. He is a Carpenter, and has been working about Raleigh for two months. He belongs to Jo. Gilliam, of Southampton, Va., and is frequently called GILLIAM, and may pass by that name.—He is about thirty years old, quite black and quick spoken, stout built and about five feet, eight inches high. He has or had a paper, to work for any person that wished to hire in Wake County, signed by the subscriber. He was in Raleigh last Monday, and was heard of in the direction of Ram-cat.

H. C. LIGON,
Forestville, N. C.

sep 10-6t

Office Com'r of Appraisement,
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1864.

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,	$4	00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3	50
Hay,	baled,	" " "	4	00
"	unbaled,	" " "	3	50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "	5	00
"	baled,	" " "	5	50
"	shelled,	per bushel,	5	50
Potatoes,	Irish,	" " 60 lbs,	5	00
"	sweet,	" " 60 lbs.	4	00
Shucks,	baled,	" " 100 lbs.	4	00

The Commissioners are satisfied that there is a greater abundance of the above subsistence than they had supposed, hence the change in prices.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWYN,
Commissioners.

sep 12-d6t

☞ Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News copy; dailies one week and semi-weeklies and weeklies two weeks and send bills to Maj. W. W. Peirce, Chief Q. M. Raleigh, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—This morning about two o'clock, the enemy massed eleven regiments in front of Finnegan and Harris' skirmish lines, driving in two of our lines and capturing some thirty prisoners. Gens. Finnegan and Harris quickly rallied their men, retaking the inner line and capturing sixty prisoners, including one commissioned officer. One skirmish line was re-established at a distance at some points two hundred yards, at others not more than fifty yards in the rear of our former skirmish line. On yesterday sharpshooting began on this part of the line.—Heretofore a sort of truce existed. Prisoners captured belong to the 1st brigade, third division, second corps.—Nothing of interest at this hour.

From Gen. Wheeler.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—In an official dispatch, dated Headquarters, Wheeler reports as follows: We destroyed the Railroad and bridge on the Nashville Railroad, then moved down on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad; also several trains and much property.

In every fight thus far with the enemy, we have been successful, capturing and damaging a large number. Our loss is about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners captured in action from us.

From Maryland.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—The new Constitution for Maryland, was adopted by the Convention on the 6th—yeas 63, nays 23. Dent, who voted in the negative, said the Constitution was an instrument of wrong and oppression unparalleled in the history of American constitutions. The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Beast Butler has written a lengthy letter in reply to Judge Ould's recent proposals for exchange of prisoners. He says if the Confederate authorities are willing to exchange colored soldiers as prisoners claimed as slaves in the Confederate States, the principal difficulty in effecting exchange will be removed.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 9.—In their retreat from Jonesboro' the enemy burned every cross tie, and broke every rail for fifteen miles on the Macon and Western road. Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jonesboro', with no enemy in sight, except scattering parties. A Captain and five privates were captured yesterday. They were very insolent, stating that having virtually suppressed the rebellion in Georgia, Sherman's army would now help Grant take Richmond and wind the war up. They also stated that thirty thousand of his men would be mustered out this month, and that the times of many of these had already expired before the fall of Atlanta, but they were conjured to remain until after that event happened.

The enemy is closely massed around Atlanta, and there is not the slightest prospect of an advance soon. Our army is again in splendid spirits.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 9.—Gen. Taylor has assumed command of this department.

Gov. Watts is here.

Four blockaders are in sight. All quiet.

Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—A very destructive fire occurred at Manchester last night, originating at Gilmore's Tobacco factory, which, with contents, embracing a large stock of tobacco, were entirely destroyed. Gary's Factory and several dwellings were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss will exceed a million and a half dollars.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The Herald of the 7th says Alvin Gillem telegraphs from Bull's Gap, Tenn., that he surprised Jack Morgan on the 4th, killed and defeated him, capturing seventy-five prisoners and one piece of artillery. Telegrams from Berryville, Clark county, say there is no confirmation of Early's retreating up the Valley.

The Republicans carried Vermont with increased majority; also Wilmington, Delaware.

Seward made a great electioneering speech in Auburn Saturday night, announcing that no draft would be inforced, there being plenty of volunteers, and rebuked the radical abolitionists and denounced the peace Democrats, said slavery would not be interfered with after the war.

It is reported that Fremont will withdraw in ten days and that Wade of Ohio would take the stump for Lincoln.

Telegrams from Washington say enlistments for the federal army the last ten days would average three thousand per day, and say the anti Republican ticket, forming in the west, will be Chase for President; Frank Blair, Jr, Vice President.

Rosseau telegraphs that Wheeler has crossed Duck river, and joined his forces with Roddy, both retreating to Florence. There is a large force of rebels in Missouri.

The English press justify the seizure of the Georgia. The Herald says the World and News declare the fall of Atlanta amounts to nothing.

Mosby captured an ambulance train and 35 wagons near Harper's Ferry. Heavy cannonading heard in the city last Sunday night in honor of the fall of Atlanta. Gold two forty-one.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the Register from Senatobia says the Memphis Bulletin of the 7th has been received, which contains a report that Shelby with five thousand men are threatening Charleston and Cape Giradeau Missouri. A large number of Prices, men are in Southern Missouri apparently awaiting the arrival of their General.

Memphis is filled with Arkansas rumors, none reliable.

The New York Mercury asserts that the Chicago Convention has tacitly agreed upon a plan of reconstruction of the Union, and contemplates the organization of five separate Confederacies, each independent of the others, whose management of local affairs shall be bound to each other by alliances, offensive and defensive—these Confederacies to consist of the South Atlantic States—the Trans-Mississippi States—the North-West—the Middle States, and the New England States. A similar plan was proposed by Vallandigham in Congress in February, 1861.

F. F. F.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large lot of F. F. F. RIFLE POWDER for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At WM. SIMPSON'S.
September 12th, 1864.—d6t